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**THE  
COAST  
GUARD**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
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U.S. COAST GUARD

# RESERVIST

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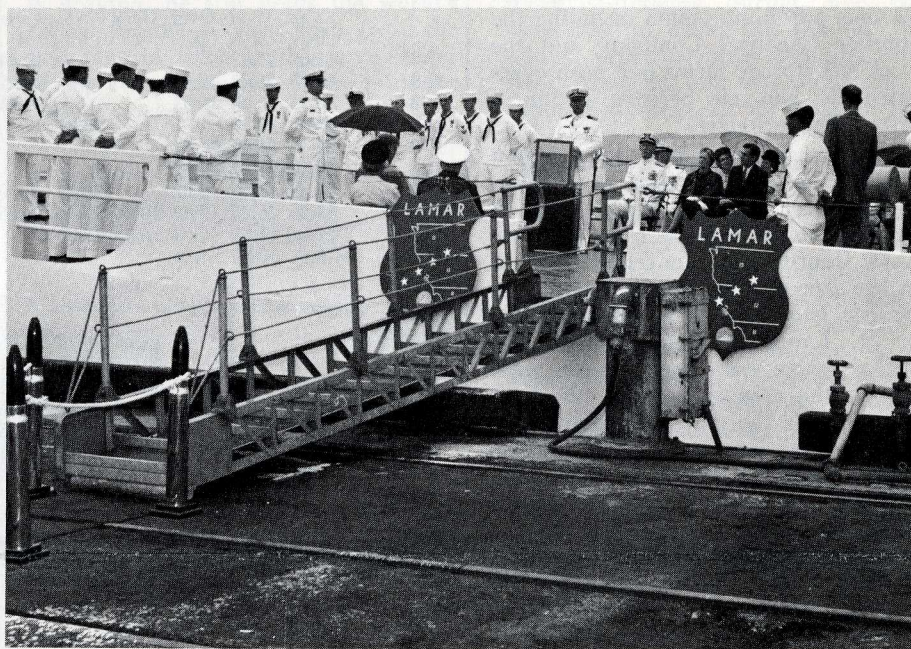
## LAMAR COMMISSIONED AT CG YARD

At Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Maryland, CAPTAIN A. B. ENGEL, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Coast Guard Yard, placed in commission the Coast Guard Cutter LAMAR, a 184-foot training vessel for Reservists. The principal speaker was Congressman Burt L. Talcott, of California, who represents the area where the ship will serve. COMMANDER Ernest R. LINBERGER, Senior Protestant Chaplain, U.S. Naval Academy, gave the invocation. Participating in the ceremonies were Acting Assistant Treasury Secretary James HENDRICKS, VICE ADMIRAL William D. SHIELDS, USCG, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, and REAR ADMIRAL Charles TIGHE, USCG, Chief, Office of Reserve, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

Following the commissioning, cake cutting ceremonies were conducted in the crew's mess aboard the LAMAR and later at a reception at the Officers' Club.

The LAMAR is the fourth Coast Guard cutter with the operational mission of providing training afloat for members of the Coast Guard Reserve. The home port of LAMAR is Monterey, California, and from this central location she will provide such training in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Coast Guard districts. Carrying a total of 57 trainees, in addition to the regular personnel allowance of 39 officers and men, the LAMAR is powered by two 1,000 horsepower diesel engines and can operate at a sustained speed of 13 knots with a range of 8,000 miles.

The LAMAR has departed from Monterey under command of LCDR William T. ROCKWELL, USCG.



*LAMAR GOES TO SEA—LCDR W. T. ROCKWELL accepts his orders as commanding officer as CGC LAMAR is put into commission at the Coast Guard Yard.*

### CF's Are Non-Combatants

Aggressive combat-trained forces—this is *not* what the Coastal Forceman is. However, there has been some confusion in the field on this point. It has become increasingly apparent that the basic objective of Reserve Coastal Force training is being misinterpreted in some quarters. The nature of this training is such that misunderstanding is not only likely but inevitable, particularly if personnel administering the training fail to keep in mind the purpose of training as it applies to the duties these men will perform upon

mobilization. For this reason, the Commandant has published COMDT-NOTE 1570 dated 9 August 1965 which sets forth the applications of the Coastal Forceman duties.

The Coastal Forceman has two primary functions and one secondary function. The first of his primary functions is to detect the entry of enemy agents across U. S. shorelines. The second primary function is to report any such entry to the proper authorities. *Detection* and *reporting* are the key words in these two primary functions of the Coastal Forceman. It must

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## ORTUPS Busy With Fire, Explosion

Explosion and Fire, Louisville, Kentucky! Several explosions had occurred at the Dupont Chemical and the Reynolds Metal plants in Louisville, Kentucky, and local fire fighting organizations were unable to make headway in controlling the fires. The plants are located in an industrial complex on the Ohio River due west of downtown Louisville. The wind was blowing from the area of the fire toward the city's center. At the time, exact damage and personnel losses could not be completely evaluated. The fire was 200 yards long and 150 yards wide, and the Louisville Fire Department had been driven out of the fire area at least 24 times by explosions. They were attempting to cool a tank of acetylene which presented the greatest immediate danger.

Two tanks containing over 100,000 pounds of chlorine gas were also in danger. At least ten persons had been killed, and more than sixty injured. Various adjoining plants including the Stauffer Chemical Company and the local fuel storage farms had been evacuated as had all persons within a three-mile perimeter.

The Coast Guard had taken action to assist local authorities in combating the fire. All Ohio River traffic in the area of the fire was closed, as two Coast Guard cutters moved in to assist in the fire fighting. Coast Guard Reservists from ORTUPS (O) 02-82160 in St. Louis, performing their two weeks' active duty for training were sent to the area to augment the boat crews. After the danger of explosions or chlorine gas passed, these Coast Guard Reservists helped establish continuous waterborne patrols in the affected area. Seven hours later the fire was contained and under control. Civil Defense and Dupont officials announced that there was no further danger of large explosions but there would likely be small ones. Since no chemicals had been discharged into the river and there was no free gas, the Ohio River was reopened to traffic. Dockside patrols of the affected area were continued by Regular units with support from the Reservists.

This recent incident illustrates, once again, that in emergency situations trained Reservists can be invaluable in aiding the Regular service to perform its mission.

The men from the operational St. Louis unit were knowledgeable in the hazards and techniques of fighting waterfront fires. Their unit training in chemical storage, waterfront patrols, and firefighting helps them be "Always Ready" for this and other emergencies.

## Increased Pay Set, Personnel Cited As 'Real Bulwark'

President Johnson has signed the 1965 Military Pay Raise Bill explaining, "It is the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines—not the weapons or the ships and planes—who are the real bulwark of our military might."

The bill raised the pay for all members of the armed forces effective 1 September 1965.

President Johnson explained the bill contains many provisions recommended by the Administration which make certain that pay of this country's men and women in uniform is ample, on a continuing basis, to provide a standard of living commensurate with the goals of the Great Society.

The provisions are a regular four-year review of the military pay structure; an annual review to assure that military pay stays in line with the cost of living; increased combat pay for American servicemen in Vietnam, and special bonuses to help retain highly-

skilled servicemen, such as electronics specialists, whose training is especially costly.

At the signing of H.R. 9075, the pay bill approved by Congress, the President re-emphasized a message he made to Congress in January.

"The success of all our policies depends upon our ability to attract, develop fully, mobilize and retain the talents of outstanding men and women in the military services."

Since January 1961, the President has submitted and approved military pay increases totaling \$1.7 billion annually.

President Johnson said the new bill recognizes the importance of the nearly three million Americans who wear the uniform of this country's armed forces.

For members of the Coast Guard Reserve, this bill provides the following drill pay rates:

### NEW DRILL PAY RATES EFFECTIVE FROM 1 SEPTEMBER

	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
O-10	46.00	47.63				49.44		53.24		57.04		60.84		64.65
O-9	40.77	41.83	42.74			43.82		45.63		49.44		53.24		57.04
O-8	36.93	38.03	38.93			41.83		43.82		45.63	47.63	49.44	51.43	
O-7	30.68	32.78			34.23		36.22		38.03	41.83	44.73			
O-6	22.73	24.99	26.62					27.53	31.87	33.50	34.23	36.22	39.29	
O-5	18.18	21.37	22.82				23.54	24.80	26.44	28.43	30.06	30.96	32.05	
O-4	15.34	18.66	19.92		20.28	21.19	22.63	23.90	24.99	26.08	26.80			
O-3	14.26	15.93	17.02	18.84	19.74	20.46	21.55	22.63	23.18					
O-2	11.42	13.58	16.30	16.84	17.20									
O-1	9.82	10.86	13.58											

### Commissioned Officers Credited With Over 4 Years Active Enlisted Service

O-3E		18.84	19.74	20.46	21.55	22.63	23.54							
O-2E		16.84	17.20	17.74	18.66	19.38	19.92							
O-1E		13.58	14.49	15.03	15.57	16.11	16.84							
W-4	14.52	15.57	15.93	16.66	17.38	18.10	19.38	20.29	21.01	21.55	22.27	23.00	24.80	
W-3	13.20	14.31	14.49	14.67	15.75	16.66	17.20	17.74	18.28	18.84	19.56	20.28	21.01	
W-2	11.55	12.50	12.86	13.58	14.31	14.85	15.39	15.93	16.48	17.02	17.56	18.28		
W-1	9.63	11.05	11.96	12.50	13.04	13.58	14.13	14.67	15.21	15.75	16.30			
E-9						16.49	16.87	17.26	17.64	18.02	18.39	19.35	21.23	
E-8					13.84	14.22	14.60	14.98	15.36	15.74	16.12	17.07	18.96	
E-7	8.70	10.43	10.81	11.19	11.57	11.94	12.32	12.71	13.28	13.65	14.03	14.22	15.17	17.07
E-6	7.50	9.10	9.48	9.86	10.25	10.62	11.00	11.57	11.94	12.32	12.52			
E-5	6.47	7.97	8.35	8.72	9.29	9.67	10.05	10.43	10.62					
E-4	5.45	6.83	7.20	7.77	8.16									
E-3	3.93	5.49	5.88	6.26										
E-2	3.25	4.55												
E-1	3.13	4.17												
E-1	(1) 2.93													

(1) Less than 4 months.

### RESERVE SN IS VERSATILE MEDIC

Ray S. YOUMANS, SN, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, is a very unusual fellow. He recently completed 60 days' active duty training at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois. During his tour he was detailed to NAMRU-4. At the completion of his tour, Youmans received a Letter of Commendation from the Officer in Charge for his outstanding performance of duty. The young Coast Guardsman completed a project involving antigenicity of ade-

novirus vaccine in the Immunology Division. During his stay he also trained as a member of the master at arms watch bill. When a sudden requirement for a medical photographer arose, he volunteered and performed these duties in addition to his work in the Immunology Division.

The background of this young sailor: Seaman Youmans is a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he is a senior in the School of Veterinary Medicine. He is attached to the Ninth Coast Guard District ARU 09-300.



## DRILL ATTENDANCE

OCTOBER 1965

Officers Average	97.4%
Enlisted Average	89.8%
National Average	90.7%
Highest District	
14th CGD	96.5%

### COASTAL FORCE—from page 1

be noted that the primary functions involve no requirements for *offensive combat action*. However, defensive action may be necessary to enable the Coastal Forceman to make his report pursuant to his primary mission.

The secondary function of the Coastal Forceman is to frustrate any of these attempted landings or entries across U. S. coastlines by any persons that are considered hostile to the security of the United States. It is anticipated that the numbers of available Coastal Force-men on patrol in a given area will preclude the exercise of *offensive combat action* in all but the most extreme cases. This does not imply that the Coastal Forceman should not be trained for any eventuality, but it does indicate that over-emphasis of the Coastal Forceman's training in offensive combat action is misdirected effort.

The utilization of Marine Corps Individual Combat Training has obviously led some personnel to the conclusion that the *offensive combat* role of the Coastal Force is predominant. This concept is definitely in error. Marine Corps ICT is utilized for the following reasons:

1. The basic individual, professional skills required of the Coastal Forceman Rating are acquired through U. S. Marine Corps Individual Combat Training.

2. A valuable insight into infiltration tactics and capabilities is acquired by the Coastal Forceman and the Coastal Forceman Unit through participation in ICT.

3. The physical conditioning process required of Coastal Forcemen is inherent in the ICT program which additionally provides stimulus to unit physical fitness programs prior to, during, and subsequent to ACDUTRA with the Marine Corps.

4. The *limited* need for *training* in offensive action is satisfied through ICT.

Coastal Force commanding officers must now emphasize in their curriculum those areas of training allied to the primary Coastal Force functions, such as communications, detecting and surveillance techniques, map-reading, defensive hand-to-hand combat, and law enforcement.

## CONGRESS ACTS RESERVIST RETIRES

Another Reservist has retired with 20 years' service. So what, you say. But this time it required an Act of Congress. Public Law 89-200 was passed by Congress and signed by the President so that Port Securityman Clifford M. LOMAX could voluntarily retire from a long career of active duty. He is the first enlisted Reservist to retire from active duty after performing a minimum of 20 years' service.

Members of the Regular Coast Guard who have performed a minimum of 20 years of active duty are entitled to be retired voluntarily and to receive retirement pay in the amount of 2.5 per cent of their basic pay multiplied by the number of years of active service. But until this new legislation became law, there was no similar provision for active duty enlisted Reservists.

This is not the first unique aspect of LOMAX's career. Even though his hair is graying, he still holds the world's record for the 40-yard dash (won the first time in 1924) and is a co-holder of the record for the 60-yard indoor dash.

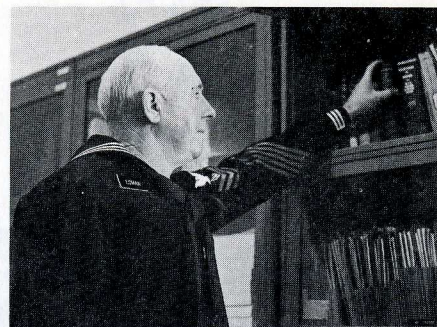
LOMAX began his military career as a Marine in 1934. He left the Corps in 1938, but when the war began, he returned to active duty—that time in the Coast Guard Reserve. After serving with honor in World War II, he was stationed at the Coast Guard Academy. While at the Academy, he coached the Coast Guard Pistol Team, guiding them to two national championships. He also guided the track and cross country teams to a series of victories over other military competitors.

His ability with hand weapons is legendary. On more than one occasion he has fired perfect scores with a 45 cal. pistol. In recent years he has broken nine world's records in pistol marksmanship.

The Reserve knows LOMAX best as the first Coast Guard Reserve Stationkeeper. This was long before the name "stationkeeper" was ever known to most Reservists. For the first couple of years in that billet he was the only man assigned to the Organized Reserve Training Center in Washington, D. C., a command which today houses six Coast Guard Reserve units.

"You have demonstrated your initiative and a high sense of devotion and dedication. . ." said the Commandant to LOMAX.

To the officers and enlisted men of the Reserve, a friend has been lost. Though another man may take his place, well, LOMAX will be missed.



*ONE LAST LOOK—First Class Port Securityman Clifford M. LOMAX checks the library at the Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Center before retiring from a unique career in the Reserve.*

## Alameda Summer Program

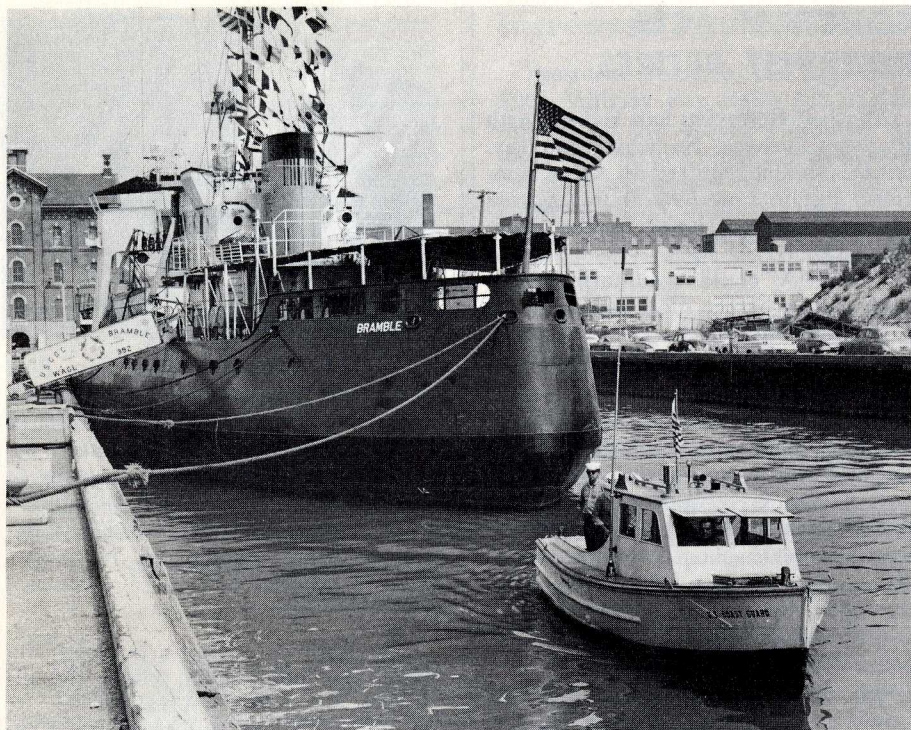
The Western Districts Summer Reserve Training School, under the direction of COMMANDER C. J. HANKS, USCGR, trained over 1200 Reservist-students during five two-week training cycles this summer. The school, which occupies Building 38 at Base, Alameda, and was staffed by 42 Reserve officers and 80 enlisted men, offered training in the usual rates such as Boatswain's Mate, Yeoman and Engineman as well as the special Reserve rates of Port Securityman, Dangerous Cargoman and Firefighter. Officers attended Commanding Officer-Executive Officer School, Training Officer School and Reserve Officer Basic Indoctrination which equip the trainees to assume these posts in Organized Reserve Training Units. Other officer courses were aimed at preparing their students to fulfill various roles including Marine Inspector, Captain of the Port, or Range Officer in time of mobilization of the Coast Guard Reserve.

Each of the seventeen separate courses offered utilized field trips and practical exercises to furnish training not available at the unit level. A miniature fleet of three types of Coast Guard vessels provided practical experience in boat handling to Boatswain's Mate trainees; Quartermaster trainees received formal instruction in their rate aboard operational Coast Guard Cutters such as the WILLOW; Port Securitymen defended Government Island facilities against simulated "aggressor forces."

All training activities at the summer training school were conducted to insure that the Coast Guard motto "Always Ready" continues to be a reality in the Pacific Coast districts of the Coast Guard.

(Reprinted from *The Islander*,  
CG Base, Alameda)





*CGC BRAMBLE "BESIEGED" IN MOCK WAR—An inner harbor patrol pulls away from the Coast Guard Base in Detroit, Michigan. The CGC BRAMBLE served as a simulated merchant ship for Reservists training in port security. (Detroit News photo.)*

## 'GOOD GUYS' VS 'BAD GUYS' IN DETROIT PORT MOCK WAR

Two figures clad in black frogmen suits detached themselves from a ship and slipped into the murky waters of the Detroit River bent on "sabotage."

Feeling a tug on her line, a woman fishing on the pier reeled in, pulling one of the frogmen to the surface. Immediately members of the Coast Guard Reserve seized the villain.

A James Bond scenario? No. Just weekend maneuvers for 121 members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve on their two weeks of active duty. They were practicing port security operations under simulated conditions of full mobilization.

"The operation," said unit C.O., CDR Charles WEBER, USCGR, "has been planned for a year and has nothing to do with the current Vietnamese situation."

"In case of a national emergency and full mobilization, full security would be clamped down on the port of Detroit, just as it would all other U. S. ports. These two units would be called up to do the job," said the other unit skipper, CDR James COLLINS.

The units, 82615 under the command of CDR COLLINS, and 82616 under CDR WEBER, both from the 9th Coast Guard district, were on duty 24 hours a day, conducting a variety of operations.

The men inspected piers to familiarize themselves with the facilities and problems of the waterfront. An inner harbor patrol, operating in a small boat, toured the harbor checking installations.

Part of the operation was not just training. At the Detroit Marine Terminal the Reservists issued port security cards to longshoremen, cards which would be necessary for anyone to get on the docks in case of a national emergency.

Other training exercises included the checking of a "merchant" ship for possible contraband and responding to a simulated nuclear, biological or chemical attack.

To make things more interesting and complicated a special problems unit has attempted to break port security.

One effort by the frogmen might have succeeded but for the fisherwoman, while another one—slipping a woman into the Coast Guard base under the pretense of waiting for her husband—was successful.

"After she had been there a few minutes," CDR Collins said, "she turned and handed the gate watch a mock bomb. I doubt he'll make that mistake again."

"This, however, is the first time we've had a chance to conduct a complete training session, using regular equipment with all the men here at once," Collins explained.

"They have been very alert and very

## 'EAGLE' RETURNS RESERVE CREW EXCELS

The following letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy illustrates the excellent performance of enlisted Reservists who sailed aboard the Academy's training bark EAGLE on her return cruise from San Francisco for the 6,000 mile voyage to New London.

"From the very start of the cruise, it was obvious to the commanding officer that this was an outstanding group of young men. At San Francisco Lightship the wind became favorable and all sails were set. Thereafter, the EAGLE was under sail whenever the wind was favorable. Considering an entire crew of 99 men compared to the normal complement of 220 cadets and men, these reservists would have exhibited excellent performance had they simply maintained the ship and proceeded under motor. Their willingness and ability combined to permit the EAGLE to be sailed under sail.

"During the entire voyage the morale, enthusiasm and pride, cleanliness and conduct of the reserve personnel was outstanding. Even with such lively liberty ports as San Diego, Panama City, and Miami, not a single misconduct was reported. The cleanliness of the ship and the smartness of her personnel were praised by the visitors in each port. These young seamen not only performed the duties normally assigned to their rate plus the extra duty of handling sail but proceeded much further. On deck a number became excellent riggers, on the bridge the SA's completely manned CIC, and in the engineroom those FA's and SA's assigned stood various watches including auxiliary and throttleman watches.

"The entire Coast Guard may be proud of these young seamen. Congratulations are due not only these men but must be given to the organization behind them. First, the Office of Reserve in Headquarters, which conceived and implemented the program, secondly the recruiters who screened and enlisted these fine men and finally to all the officers and men who gave them their excellent background and training at Alameda.

"I take great pride in extending my personal congratulations to the Coast Guard Reserve for the fine job they are doing."

interested. The problems keep them eager and ready for action. In fact, one man was so zealous in his duty that he almost split open the head of a 'saboteur' before he realized it was only practice."